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E. B. DRAKE. BY W. P. DRAKE.

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Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF THE PAPER,

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From the Salem Press.

A Visit to Statesville.—Whig Meeting.—Speech of Judge Badger, &c.

Notice had been given that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger would address his fellow citizens, at Statesville, on Tuesday the 26th, on the political topics of the day.

At 1 o'clock a large and intelligent assemblage met in a grove, near the Presbyterian Church, to hear the distinguished gentleman.

He was introduced in a few words by Nat. Boyden, Esq., and commenced by saying he had come here by invitation, to say something for Bell and Everett, Pool, and what was sometimes called little *Ad*, who has for his principles justice and equality.

Mr. Badger said news of an afflictive character had just been received: the death—the suicidal death—of the great National Democratic party.—Being unable at Charleston to agree upon a platform or a candidate, they adjourned to Baltimore. The party failing there to harmonize, last Friday it fell to pieces. They have voluntarily separated. The Democratic party, I am sorry to announce, is dead. It ought to have a funeral; and if I had had notice before leaving home, I should have preached it here to-day.

But they have parted in excellent good humor, and that makes it strange to me (said Mr. B.) that they parted at all. There is a little man called Douglas—the little Giant—whose name was prominent before the Convention; and so horrified were the Southern Democrats at the idea that he would get the nomination and get into power, that they separated.

Mr. Badger then read from a speech of Mr. Smith, of California, delivered in the Baltimore Convention, the following: "That having witnessed the slaughtering of the Democratic party, on the floor of that theatre, he could no longer continue his alliance with the grinning assassins around him."

Then, said Mr. Badger, we have a Northern and a Southern Democracy, but no longer a National Democracy; its nationality is "slaughtered"—"slaughtered" by their own hands.

The Northern Democracy have nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick: the Southern Democracy have nominated, we hear, Breckinridge and Lane to preserve the Union. Is this separation (said Mr. B.) a calamity, or is it a blessing? If he had thought there was any nationality about it, he would have been sorry—but did not believe it;—he believed its disruption was only an exposure of a state of things long existing. The platform of 1856 was double-faced—a swindle, as in 1848,—as Cass' letter, which meant just what anybody wanted it to mean—one thing as well as another, and he did not believe the old gentleman really knew what it meant when he wrote it. It was only intended to keep the party together. We should all rejoice, because the pretended agreement is at an end. There never was any union, except the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The Southerners, at Charleston, wanted something practical—they could not get it, and they separated. If the whole Southern Democracy would come forward and lay hold of Bell and Everett, they would place themselves right. Would they do it? We offer you (said Mr. B.) two national men, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Who can say a word against those men? Look at them. They stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws. There are no other national candidates. The Black Republican candidate is not to be mentioned on Southern ground, except to be spurned with indignation. Speaking of Bell and Everett, Mr. B. said, I know both these men personally and intimately. I have served with Bell in the Cabinet and in the Senate and have often visited him at his fireside. I know him well; he is a conservative, national man—a Patriot, a Statesman; as far from any thing corrupt as any man on the face of the globe. (Applause.) As to Edward Everett, Mr. B. said, there is not a truer man in America;—a man of vast powers and attainments,—a man who has exerted his best energies and his splendid talents in preserving the home of the great Washington from decay and oblivion. That man may be safely trusted who has a holy reverence for, and believes in the principles of Washington. (Applause.)

The speaker then referred to Lincoln:—said he forgot his name almost every day—never saw the man—never wanted to see him. He was a sectional candidate, as was Hamlin, on the same ticket, and that of itself would be a sufficient reason why they should not be supported. Said Hamlin, while a Democrat, was a very clever fellow—was so far "down East" that he was almost on t'other side. Mr. B. again spoke of the Democratic candidates—said both nominations were sectional. Breckinridge was a very clever gentleman—he said nothing against any of them as individuals; but they were sectional candidates. Douglas was nominated by the Northern Democracy and therefore sectional. Breckinridge was nominated by the Southern Democracy and therefore sectional. A united North implies a united South, and a united South implies a united North. The parties are antagonistic. It is bringing one section of the country into an angry contest with the other. The Republicans have ignored the Atlantic States. Compare all these candidates, said Mr. B., with ours. We give you Bell, born in the South, an honest statesman, with a character without blot or blemish, the grand-son of North Carolina; for Tennessee is North Carolina's daughter, and Bell is Tennessee's son. (Applause.) We give you Everett, ignored at home because he would not be Republican. (Applause.) He has been thoroughly tried—tried in the fire—and has proved himself worthy of the confidence of the American people. (Applause.)

Mr. B. spoke of the dangers to which we are exposed. Said he believed there were those in the North and in the South, who were looking forward with hope to a dissolution of the Union. He was sure, for reasons which he might not mention, that there are eminent men in the South who think a dissolution the best for the South. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and said if we could lay aside our party proclivities, and if we desired the perpetuation of these States, and cherished our national existence, we should go for Bell and Everett, the national candidates.

Mr. B. then turned to State matters, and said we have one lately presented to us—one little Ad, who has justice and equality for his principles. What is it? He proposes to equalize taxation in North Carolina, *Ad Valorem!* Our Democratic friends say it's *latin*. Well, it's not in our platform, there is no latin in the platform—it's all plain English.

How do we stand? The two Conventions met in Raleigh and put forth their platforms.

First, let us call your attention (continued Mr. B.) to what is put forth by our Democratic friends, and ask if it's equal?

He then read the following from the Democratic platform: "Resolved, that we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our constitution."

What (said Mr. B.) do they mean by sectional compromises? Is a compromise the less sacred because it is sectional? How long have they been impressed with this holy horror of interfering with compromises? He then spoke of the passage of Free Suffrage, and said it was a violation of a compromise, a part of the very compromise which the Democracy are now contending for;—that the bill for calling the convention of 1835 was arranged by leading Eastern and Western men. Among other things, it was put down that the freehold qualification should be retained. They have changed it; they have abrogated one part of the compromise, and insist upon the execution of the other. At the mention of equalizing taxes, our Democratic friends are thrown into spasms. (Laughter.) They cannot set a compromise aside in one particular and hold on to it in another.

And, they say they "especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our Revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust." They don't say (continued Mr. B.) that they are opposed to altering the basis of taxation, because they believe it to be wrong, but because it is proposed by the *Opposition*. They are obliged to admit that the present system is unequal. But they say they especially deprecate the introduction of this question *at this time*—that it is *premature*.—What does that mean? I suppose it is too soon. When will it be the right time to do it? Shall the people of North Carolina suffer under an acknowledged unequal system of taxation, until the leaders of a particular party say the time has come for them to ride into office upon it? I thought the time to cure an evil was when you discover it and have the power to cure it. Why should fifty thousand dollars in land pay one hundred dollars in tax, while fifty thousand dollars in slaves pays only thirty dollars tax? That is the evil we propose to remedy, and we are told it is *premature!*—But they tell us it is *"impolitic."* What sort of policy is it to tax one species of property twice as much as another species is taxed?—And they say it is *"dangerous."* Whom does it threaten? There is only one way in which I can conceive it to be dangerous. It is dangerous to them as a party, to their retaining power. (Applause.)

When I first read the platform, I only thought they wanted to put it off; that they would take it up in two years from now, and all would be right. But they say it is *"unjust."* *Policy* may change, *danger* may pass away; but can a thing be "unjust" to-day and just hereafter? I thought justice was a fixed quality—the same now and always.

What do they hold? (said Mr. B.) hear their platform: "We deem it the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."

They say it's the duty of the Legislature to bear as equally as practicable upon the various interests and classes of property in the State. Then they admit the principle, except "in the limits of the Constitution." The Constitution forbids the taxing of negro property according to value. We propose to put that provision out of the Constitution, and give the Legislature power to equalize taxation.

They say its the duty of the Legislature to equalize taxation on all property except slaves. We promise to leave slaves like other property.—When our Democratic friends object to it, it is not because they would have to pay more tax on their slaves, that is a very small matter, but they go into spasms about taxing poor men's tin cups! (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. B. then commented on the manner in which Democracy construe the Opposition platform, and appeal to the people to look at the plain proposition, so to "modify the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Don't it strike every plain, straightforward man (said Mr. B.) that that's right? The platform says *may*—not *shall*—as the Democrats will read it. And we shall "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State." What does that mean? Simply that, as between articles produced at home and those produced abroad, we shall discriminate in favor of the *native* products. "The industrial pursuits of her citizens;" what does that mean? That the laborer's tools, his furniture, his horses, and his stock, &c., shall be exempt from taxation. Speaking of negroes, Mr. B. said: Don't we work them on the plantation, and don't we buy and sell them as other property? Don't we treat them as property, except in taxing them? No man out of Bedlam ever supposed they were anything but property. (Laughter.) We don't allow a man to kill a negro and eat him as an ox, (laughter) and so far we treat them as persons. But our Democratic friends say they don't want to tax them according to value on account of the *Northern fanatics*! Do you reckon (said Mr. B.) a Yankee fanatic cares how you tax your negroes? They would steal your negro property if they could, but they care nothing about how you tax it. You stand up and look an honest man in the eye and ask him if he will say those negro slaves should be exempt from two thirds of the tax which your neighbor pays on his land. He will not say it. The Democrats ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Laughter and Applause.)

Give me a reason (continued Mr. B.) why one thousand dollars worth of slaves should not pay as much tax as one thousand dollars worth of land. If any difference, negroes could pay the most, for negro property is more readily converted into cash than any other. They say it's a shame to tax a little negro child. Is it? How big do you want him to be before you tax him? Do you want to tax negroes according to size? (Laughter.) We propose to tax him according to his value, not according to his size. Negro children as soon as they are born are worth one hundred dollars, and their growth is worth $100 a year; yet the Democrats tell us they yield nothing, and therefore should not be taxed. Just as well say your $1000, at interest is making nothing, because you don't get your money till the end of the year. There is no reason why negro property should not be taxed according to its value.

But the poor people! Our Democrats are almost heart-broken because, they say, we are going to break up the poor man by taxing his tin cups! (Laughter.) I have shown we do not propose to tax such property—they know it—but suppose we did—how would it be? Allow to each family five tin cups at five cents each—that would be 25 cents. What would be the tax? I have put it down here. We suppose the tax would be 10 cts. on the $100. The tax on the tin cups of one family would be one fortieth of one cent for one year; one cent would pay the tax for forty years. (Laughter and Applause.) Yet it would starve the poor people! (Laughter.)

Mr B. then went into a similar calculation in regard to chickens, and said no man with half an ounce of sense ever imagined so great folly as taxing tin cups, chickens, &c., would ever be attempted. The truth was they were unwilling to pay tax on their negroes. If a man has protection on ten thousand dollars worth of property, he ought to pay tax on it—leaving it to the Legislature to "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Now gentlemen (said Mr. B.) I have a word or two before I conclude; but first, I wish to read from the Comptroller's Report, to show you that great inequality exists under our present system. Mr. Badger then went considerably into figures, showing the valuation of the slave property of the State, the amount of tax paid by each, and contrasting the inequality of the present mode of taxing these two species of property.

[The reporter did not distinctly hear this part of Mr. B's. speech and cannot therefore follow him through the details.]

Mr. B. said, among other things, on this part of his subject, that the negro property of the State now pays less than one-third the tax it ought to pay, if taxed as land; that the negro property of the State, if taxed as land, would pay over four hundred thousand dollars;—whereas it now pays only about one hundred and eighteen thousand; that while land pays 20 cts. on the $100, negro property pays only about 6 cts. on the $100.

Mr. B. said he must say a word or two in regard to Gov. Ellis. The Gov. had, while he was absent at Washington last spring, attending court, thought proper to bring his name on the stump. He was surprised; for he had done the Gov. no harm,—he had thought nothing about him, and he certainly cared nothing about him. Mr. B. read from Gov. Ellis' horse-leech speech and commented on it. The Gov. says (continued Mr. B.) that "the Constitutional restriction is the ark of civil liberty." Yet, that restriction, keeps the negroes from paying their just proportion of the taxes. Mr. B. said he had a few negroes,—not many;—would have more if he could;—but if he had to pay tax according to their value, he would consider himself as free a man as now; he would not consider it as robbing him of his "civil liberty."

Gov. Ellis (he continued) had said a great deal about Badger's *ipse dixit*—that the people had not asked for *ad valorem*, Badger and Pool asked for it—that it was Badger's *ipse dixit*. Now, said Mr. B., I said to Mr. Ferrebe, in the Convention, who took it into his head to oppose ad valorem, but is now, for it, to tell his people ad valorem was all right, Gov. Ellis says it's all wrong. Now whose *ipse dixit* is worth the most, mine or Gov. Ellis'? I think I have as much sense as Gov. Ellis. (Laughter) I would be surprised to learn that I have not as much honesty; and I thought I had as much right to an *ipse dixit*. (Laughter). I know of nothing in the Constitution that gives Gov. E. an exclusive right to an *ipse dixit*. (Laughter and applause.) I expect (continued Mr. B.) that Gov. Ellis has learned before now that a great many people in North Carolina, besides Badger and Pool, are in favor of ad valorem. Gov. Ellis says the purpose of ad valorem is to make capital for a forlorn party. Was free suffrage got up for a forlorn party? Who gave Gov. Ellis and Gov. Reid the exclusive privilege of proposing amendments to the Constitution? The Gov. says we are trying to excite jealousy between the slaveholder and the non slaveholder. How? By calling attention to a restriction of the Constitution which forbids a certain species of property from paying its just proportion of the taxes of the State. There are two ways of equalizing taxation, says Gov. Ellis,—ad valorem, a specious and delusive proposition. Who does it delude? It don't delude him, for he has found it out. Did he think the people had no sense? Did he think the people would take his *"ipse dixit"* for argument? His plan is to *"discriminate;"*—that, he contends, is the only right way. It means to put a mark of difference. Suppose you have a son and a daughter, and you have a lot of land or a sum of money which you wish to divide equally between them. You say to your neighbor you are going to make an equal division between them,—give to each half the land or money. He tells you "no Sir; that's wrong;—you must give one of them two-thirds, and the other one-third—that's equality. [Laughter.] That's Gov. Ellis' great plan of equalizing taxation—make things equal by making them unequal. [Laughter and applause.] The Gov. says the opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes. If you propose to make the negroes pay more tax when they pay less than their proportion, he says, you are going to take the tax off the lands.

Gov. Ellis says the value of the lands in N. C. is nearly equal to the value of the negro property. This we all know is not correct;—he knows it. But suppose it is so. The land now pays about one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars tax, while the negroes pay only about one hundred and eighteen thousand. Why don't they pay as much as land, if they are worth no more than Gov. Ellis says?

Suppose a man has a thousand dollars and lays it out for silver plates, what does he get? He gets $250 in silver, and the balance goes to the workman. How does that man hurt anybody? He has benefited the workman; but you tax him ten dollars on his $1000 purchase of silver plate. Suppose he lays out the $1000 for a negro instead of the plate. Does any of it go to the workman—is anybody benefited but himself? Yet you tax that man only 80 cts. Is that right? We say it is not. Gov. Ellis says it is. Do you see anything "specious" or "delusive" in that?

Do you believe, with Gov. Ellis, that if we get ad valorem, our "civil liberties" will vanish? If you do go against ad valorem, if not, go for it. I declare to you upon the honor of a man, that I believe it is the very thing we need.

The proposition is to untie the hands of the legislature, and give it the power to equalize taxation. Consider it as sensible men—think about it for yourselves—don't be led off by high sounding words that have no meaning.

These are the plain words of a plain man, honestly spoken and sincerely believed in. [Mr. Badger took his seat amid enthusiastic applause.]

The foregoing is not intended as a full report of the entire speech of the distinguished gentleman; but so far as it goes, it is believed to approach accuracy. J.

Important from Virginia.—The Attitude of Governor Wise.

On another page we publish an interesting letter from Norfolk, Virginia, giving an account of the movements of Governor Wise in relation to "the impending crisis" and "the irrepressible conflict" between the two wings of the democratic party. It appears that the ratification meeting announced to take place at Norfolk, and at which it was expected "Massa Henry" would make "the greatest speech of his life," was postponed by the advice and with the consent of the orator himself. He is opposed to Douglas, and in favor of Breckinridge. Why does he hesitate? He waits the action, we are informed, of the State Convention, which it is hoped will adopt the wait rule, and choke off Douglas in every part of the State. Fortified by this decision, it is said the Jupiter Tonans of the Old Dominion will then launch his thunderbolts at the head of the Little Giant of Illinois in an overwhelming tempest. But why not begin at once? Why disappoint the thousands who flocked to Norfolk? Why falter at the last moment? It was not thus Wise acted in the campaign of 1856. He is the quickest of all the politicians of the south, the most rapid in his combinations, being in politics what Napoleon the First was in war. Why does he hold back? It is evident he shrinks from the fight. He feels in his bones that himself and his party are beaten before they go into the field. In 1856, when Fremont, a Southern man and a democrat—a man moderate in all his views—obtained the nomination of the republican party, which had not then committed itself to revolutionary designs, Henry A. Wise declared that the Southern people would never permit him to be inaugurated if elected; and that he would himself march on Washington with the militia of Virginia and take possession of the Capitol to prevent the inauguration. Why has he not come out in the same tone about the inauguration of Lincoln—a Northern man, who has a better chance of election, and is the author of the irrepressible conflict programme set forth by William H. Seward at Rochester. Lincoln is committed to the most ultra and revolutionary views. Why has not Wise pronounced since his nomination, and why does he not "come to the scratch," even after being announced to speak? It is because there is a political revolution in progress at the South, and because there is a Union ticket in the field which will sweep half the Southern States, including, probably, Virginia itself. Our correspondent remarks that democratic ascendancy in that State can no longer exist, and that the Bell and Everett ticket will be carried, unless the division in the Virginia democracy be speedily and thoroughly healed—a condition which there is a very small prospect of seeing realized. The new Union party springing up in the South strikes terror into the hearts of the democratic Southern leaders. In 1851, the year after the compromise measures were carried in Congress, the fire-eaters raised the cry of secession, which called into existence a Union party which defeated them in Georgia and several other States of the South and carried the Presidential election of 1852 on Union principles. The disunion faction at the South slept from that time till last fall, when John Brown waked them up. The Union ticket, headed by Bell, a Southern man, is now destined to give them their quietus once more, perhaps to put them into that deep sleep from which there is no awaking, while the running of Douglas at the North will force the republicans into consevatism beforehand, thus taking away from under the Southern disunionists the ground on which they stand, and at the same time putting down the extremists of the North. In this manner will disunion be beaten at all points, and Henry A. Wise is conscious of it. Hence his hesitation. He is confounded and knows not what to do or what to say. Like Belshazzar in his dream, he sees the handwriting on the wall, which decrees the breaking up of the democracy in the Old Dominion, and the transfer of the "sceptre" into other hands. And he who so bravely fought the Know Nothings, and did more to overthrow them than any other living man, now shakes in his shoes at the shadows of coming events, which foreshow him the approaching doom of his party.

And so it will ever be. The institutions of the country are stronger than parties. The whig party is gone, the American party is numbered with the dead, and the democratic party is in its dying agony. But the republic remains and it is stronger than ever. The Union is a rock, against which every party that comes into collision with it will be dashed to pieces, like a ship precipitated by winds and waves upon the beating cliffs of a lee shore. Parties have their uses and serve good ends; but when they cease to fulfill the functions for which they were called into existence, then dissolution is at hand. The democratic party has had its day, and has done some service, but its last hour has come. It has become utterly corrupt, demoralized and disorganized. It has no longer any common principle. The slavery question, which once served as a rallying ground, is now the immediate cause of disintegration, one portion of the party standing obstinately by one set of doctrines on the subject, and another portion holding as tenaciously by the opposite dogmas. For some years there has been no bond of union but "the ochesive power of the public plunder," and that has now become a rope of sand. A new party takes the place of the democracy, suited to the times and to the exigencies of the country. It looms up in formidable dimensions. It is the lion in the way which scares the bold and chivalrous Henry A. Wise.—*New York Herald.*

A Columny Refuted.

The Washington Star, of Monday, contained a paragraph stating that 'it is *rumored* in political circles that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had declared his intention of supporting Breckinridge and Lane.' The Star adds: 'The reason assigned by the venerable statesman for such action is *said* to be that the National Union Convention would have selected Mr. Breckinridge as their nominee, if they had supposed that the National Democratic Convention would have made the same choice, and that all they desired was a national, conservative, honest man, all of which requisites, he thinks, Mr. Breckinridge possesses.'

This is a foul and unadulterated calumny. It is an unmitigated Roorback. The Star has been vilely imposed upon by some evil designed person, who is anxious to back up the forlorn prospects of the disunion candidate for the Presidency at the expense of truth. There never was a more complete falsehood than this rumor. It is utterly without foundation and false in every particular. So far from declaring or even entertaining any intention to support Breckinridge and Lane, Mr. Crittenden is at this moment earnestly, actively and zealously, devoting all his great influence to the cause of the Union party, of which he is the founder, and is giving his best energies to the promotion of the success of Bell and Everett.

Nor is there a particle of truth in the statement that the Union Convention would have chosen Breckinridge if it had been supposed that he would have been nominated by the Democratic Convention or any part of it. Mr. Breckinridge was never thought of as a candidate of that Convention, and could not have secured any support whatever in it. This *rumor* is manufactured of the whole cloth, to arrest, if possible, the numerous defections from the Democratic party, and the increase of the ranks of the Union party in the South. We pronounce it false in all its details, and we trust the journals that have given it circulation will have the common honesty to publish the correction.

Baltimore Clipper.

Death of Jerome Bonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia.

We learn by the Parans of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, uncle of the Emperor of the French, and the last of the brothers of the great Napoleon.

Few men have been witnesses of and active participants in so many great historical events as he has. He saw the rising glory of his great brother, witnessed the prominent events of the consulate and the empire, was seated on the throne of a kingdom created for him by Napoleon, saw his sun go down upon the bloody field of Waterloo, like him was sent into exile, and after a life of vicissitude and turmoil, returned to die at a good old age, in peace and crowned with honor, upon the soil of France.

Jerome Bonaparte was the last and youngest brother of the Great Napoleon First, and the only remaining member of the family of his parents, Charles and Letitia Bonaparte—the first of his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples, having died in 1844; the second, Napoleon, Emperor of France in 1821; the third, Lucien, Prince of Canino, in 1840; his eldest sister, Marianne Elisa, Duchess of Tuscany, in 1820; Louis, King of Holland, in 1816; Marie Antoinette Caroline, Countess of Lipana, in 1839, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, the eighth and last, in 1860.

The peculiar interest which attaches to the deceased in America arises from his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1803, when on a visit to this country, who survives him and still resides in this city. The marriage was repudiated by the Emperor Napoleon, and the young wife refused admission into France. She bore a son to her husband, the present Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, a gentleman of Baltimore. But her husband, unable to overcome the objections of Napoleon to his marriage, although the Pope refused to annul it, in 1807 entered into a matrimonial union with the Princess Frederica Catherina, daughter of the King of Wurtemburg, and he was soon afterwards proclaimed King of Westphalia. After a life of vicissitudes, in which he has witnessed the ceaseless fluctuations in the career of France, he has died amidst the honors and renown achieved by the Napoleonic dynasty, which again sways the destinies of the French empired.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

At a late Directors' meeting, the branch track from the main stem to this place, as recently surveyed by the engineers, was adopted and the branch ordered to be built.

Depots or stations west of Rockingham, and on to Charlotte, were also located and named. The first station in Anson county, will be about two miles west of the river, and named "Pee Dee." The second will be at Lilesville. The third at Wadesboro'. The fourth near Lawyers' Spring Church, and named "Lanesboro." The fifth, near Meadow Branch Church, and called "Meadow Branch." The sixth at Monroe. And the seventh on the Union and Mecklenburg line, and named "Indian Path."

On the eastern end of the road, a tri-weekly train will commence running the first week in July, by which time fifty miles of track will be laid from Wilmington. The grading east of Rockingham, and to within eight miles of that place, is in a forward state towards completion. The piling at Big Swamp, nine miles east of Lumberton, will be finished the last week in July, and it is confidently expected that the cars will be running, at the end of the present year, one hundred miles west of Wilmington. The track on the Western division has been laid four miles west of Charlotte, and the work is steadily advancing towards Lincolnton. At an early day a force of Irish will be put on the grading from the Union line to Charlotte, and the Company's force below Lumberton sent forward to the work in Richmond.—*N. C. Argus.*

John Bell and the Poor Man.

As the Democracy are always holding up their candidates for public favor as real friends of the poor, whether such candidates ever said or did anything for them, if that fact is entitled to any weight in estimating the claims of the Presidential candidates, we think John Bell, of Tennessee, has great claims on the honest settler for his efforts on the Homestead Bill in 1854.

A bill was introduced which did not come up to the avowed object of its friends in giving relief to the poor citizens, enabling them to acquire homes. Mr. Bell, therefore, offered an amendment giving the poor man who owned no land and who was not able to bear the expense of moving his family a certificate for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which could be sold or assigned like soldiers bounty land warrants. But the amendment was lost. He also offered another, to the effect that citizens of all the States might have the chance of going into the Territories and making their entries, and removing their families in six months. But this was also lost. He offered another amendment, that, instead of allowing the occupant to acquire a title to the land by remaining on it for a few days in five years he should forfeit it unless he remained on it the whole five years, thus providing a home for the bona fide citizen, and preventing the frauds by such bills. But this amendment was also lost.

By reference to the debates of that session, it will be seen that John Bell voted and spoke in behalf of poor citizens, and did all he could to promote their welfare and protect them from the rapacity of speculators; yet he was voted down by a majority who profess to love "the dear people" very much, and who boast, when they want votes, that they are the party that love and protect the poor!—*Canton (Miss.) American Citizen.*

Visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States.

Queen Victoria has officially advised the President of the United States that the Prince of Wales intends leaving England at an early day for Canada, and that he will proceed from Canada directly to Washington. This is the first official intimation our government has had in regard to the matter. The President has not indicated as yet what steps he will take in reference to this important event, but he will undoubtedly do all that is necessary, at least so far as he has power to do.

The Wheat Crop—Harvesting.

The farmers of Macon County have been very busily engaged during the last and present week in harvesting; and from all sections of the county we hear the most favorable accounts of the Wheat crop. Some pronouncing it to be the best ever made within the recollection of that hoary-headed personage—the "oldest inhabitant."

Oats, too, we believe is good, and corn is growing finely—indeed, the prospect for an abundance of provision for both man and beast, is very flattering, at the present time.

Franklin N. C. Observer.

The Overland California Mail arrived at Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, with advices from San Francisco to June 19. The most important intelligence by this arrival is relative to the election in Oregon, which it was believed had resulted in the triumph of the Opposition, and the consequent election of Mr. Logan, the Republican candidate for Congress, by upwards of one hundred majority. The Legislature elect is said positively to be of such a complexion as to insure the defeat of Messrs. Lane and Smith for the United States Senate.

Raleigh Register.

We understand the successful bids for State bonds, at the Treasurer's office on Monday last, ranged from 99 to 100¼, none below 99 being successful.

The whole amount advertised was awarded.—*Bal. Standard.*

[Published by Request.]

From the Patriot.

Morganton, N. C., July 12, 1860.

Dear Sir:—In the Salisbury Banner of the 10th inst., I saw an article *purporting* to be an *editorial* headed "Small Business," the assertions contained in which might, *possibly* be believed by some persons, even though it does appear in the Salisbury *Banner*; therefore, I choose to notice the misrepresentations under my own name, and ask you to give this communication an early insertion in your paper. Before proceeding, however, to expose the falsehoods contained in the article alluded to, I would simply advise the *gentleman* or *gentlemen* who put the Editor of the Banner "in possession of certain facts," &c., that it would look much more manly in him or them to do their own lying, rather than to use the aforesaid Editor as a cats-paw for their dirty work. There is no mistaking the ear-marks of the article; the author is known; and it is further known that he has wilfully and knowingly *lied* in furnishing what he calls facts to the Editor of the "Salisbury Banner."

Well now, sir, let us examine for a moment, and in a few words dispose of the false insinuations and false statements contained in said article; and

1st, It is charged that I am now and always was a bitter foe of the W. N. C. R. Road. 2d, that I was *induced* (meaning to insinuate evidently, that I had to be persuaded or coaxed) to subscribe $2.500 of stock originally in the work. 3rd, that I secured a seat in the Legislature by my enmity to said Road. 4th, that about two weeks before the transaction of which "a Stockholder" complains, he, the Stockholder, was passed over said Road *free* by the President and that at the same time democrats had to pay; and 5th that some time last year the "Stockholder" and a member of his family had a special engine placed at their service and were passed over the road from Salisbury to Statesville free of charge."

In reply to the first two charges, and in order to show their falsity, it is only necessary to state that at the very first meeting of the citizens of Burke County, held in the Court House at Morganton, for the purpose of raising stock in said road, the original subscription list will show that I was among the first to come forward and put down my name for $2.500 worth of stock; and in that very meeting, on account of my zeal for the success of the work, I was appointed as one of a committee to canvass Burke County in order to *induce* the luke-warm to subscribe to the interprise; I accepted the appointment, did canvass the County or the portion of it which was assigned to my branch of the committee and had the pleasure of returning one among the largest, if not the very largest subscription list that was obtained in the County. Now I think this shows that I was not a *very bitter* foe to the road in its inception, and that I did not have to be "induced," persuaded, or coaxed to take stock in it. With regard to the third charge, "my securing a seat in the last Legislature, by my enmity," &c. I shall only say that many gentlemen in the County who heard me make a speech during that memorable campaign, know the charge to be *false*, and no one knows it better than the hidden, sneaking author of this professed *editorial* article which appears in the Banner; he knows as does every one else that my opposition was not to the *road*, but to the *effort* of *certain persons* in the County to impose an *onerous tax* upon the citizens of Burke county against their wishes and against their consent; he knows, and if he had been desirous to tell the truth in the matter, he would have stated it in his "communication of facts," to the Editor of the Banner, that in order to relieve the tax-payers of the County from this iniquitous tax, I made the proposition, time and again, to be one of fifty to subscribe $1.000 each in order to raise the fifty thousand dollars that had been voted upon the hard-working tax-payers of the County, who were already oppressed with having burdens and whom I was anxious to relieve from further oppression—he knows and might have told it, if he had not feared that it would damage his party and benefit me, that after I went to the Legislature I made an effort and succeeded in getting it passed through the House of Commons, of which I was a member to authorize and require the magistrates of Burke county to levy a tax upon the pleasure carriages, pianos, gold watches, lawyers, doctors, merchants, pistols, bowie knives, money at interest &c., &c., in order to help pay this $50.000 County subscription and relieve the poor man's land and the poor man's head from such a heavy burden; and he further knows, but would not tell it, that after this just measure had passed through the House of Commons, it failed to become a law because it was killed by a *democratic* Senate, he also knows, but failed to "communicate the fact," that I felt such an interest in relieving the people of Burke from this tax that at my own costs and expenses I prosecuted the matter through all the Courts and gave it up only when I was obliged to do so—two of the judges deciding against me on the questions raised, whilst the chief justice of the Court was for deciding in my favor.

Now we will go to the fourth charge in this beautiful bill of indictment, and see on what sort of a foundation it rests, viz: "that on a certain occasion I was passed over the road *free* by the President, and that at the same time democrats had to pay." Here are the facts: at the time alluded to I was returning home from the Baltimore Convention (*the Whig Convention.*) When I reached Salisbury I had no money except a $100 bill on one of the New-York banks and a three dollar bill also on a New York bank. Just as I was about going up to the ticket office I met with Mr. Pearson, the President of the Road, who resides in the same village where I reside, and I asked him if he could let me have North Carolina money to buy a ticket with and stated to him that I had nothing but N. Y. money which I did not suppose the agent would like to take, he replied that he could not change my money and told me to never mind it, he would manage the matter on board the cars and that when he got home he would take my N. Y. money and give me other money for it. When we went aboard of the cars and had proceeded some distance from Salisbury the conductor was passing through the cars to collect tickets from the passengers and having to pass Mr. Pearson, who was setting in front of me, before he came to my seat, I observed Mr. Pearson said something to him, I did not hear, nor do I know what it was, but at all counts the conductor, did not apply to me for a ticket; but I certainly did not expect that I was riding free, but on the contrary believed that Mr. Pearson was to settle my fair with the conductor and that I would be charged with it by him in his account against me when he got home, he and I both having outstanding and unsettled accounts against each other. Now comes the last and gravest charge and *biggest lie* of all, the 5th and last specification, to wit, that I and a member of my family on a certain occasion last year, had a special engine placed at our disposal and that we rode *free* from Salisbury to Statesville." Now see how easy a matter it will be to scatter this base perversion of facts to the winds. Some time in the month of October or November 1858 I and my wife were returning home from Hillsboro where we had been on a visit, when we reached Salisbury we stopped at the Veranda house, then kept by Dr. J. M. Happoldt; after tea Dr. H. invited me into a private room and after getting in he told me that he had just returned from Morganton and that he left my youngest child lying very sick with scarlet fever, this news made me very uneasy and unhappy but I determined to conceal it from my wife; I made enquiry the hour the cars would leave Salisbury the next morning for Statesville, and was told, I think by either the engineer or conductor (certainly by some one who was an employee on the road) and also by Dr. Happoldt himself the hour of starting. I then gave particular orders about being waked in good time in the morning; uneasiness prevented me from resting well and I and my wife were up and ready to start next morning at least an hour before the time the cars had been in the habit of leaving and *before* the time I was told the night previous we would leave. We had our baggage out on the front piazza and were there ourselves about to go to the point where we would enter the cars, the whistle blew and I spoke to the servant and told him to hurry up, that I was afraid of being left, he replied that there was no danger, that it would be more than half an hour before the cars would leave and that they were only taking on water, or getting up the steam, and that the train would move up nearer to the house to take on the passengers before it left; that the conductor knew that passengers were to go he would not leave them. This assurance relieved my fears for a moment only, for I heard the bell attached to the engine ring and the cars move off, my feelings then, as you may well imagine, cannot be easily described. My wife saw my perturbation and enquired why I took it so hard to be left behind; very imprudently I told her the cause and she then insisted that I should go to a livery stable and hire a conveyance to take us to Morganton as speedily as possible. I enquired if Mr. Turner the chief Engineer was in Salisbury and was informed that he was and that he was at Col. Roberds' Hotel; I immediately sought him out, found him in bed, told him my situation and that I was left by no fault or negligence of my own that if possible I wanted him to send me on to Statesville so as to reach there before the Morganton stage left.

Mr. Turner seemed to regret the mishap, and told me that a change had been made just the evening before in the time of the cars leaving Salisbury—told me the reason of this change, which it is not necessary to state, and remarked that he supposed the persons who had told me of the hour of starting were not aware of the alteration; he, however, arose from bed, and as soon as possible went to the depot to see what arrangements he could make to speed me on the way home, for which I was certainly very thankful, although I considered that he was doing nothing but what he was bound to do under the circumstances, as the negligence was on the part of the road and not on my part. Mr. Turner in a short time told me that there was no passenger car in Salisbury but there was an engine and if I and my wife would ride on that, he would send us on, I replied that we would go any way and in the course of an hour or more the engine was ready and we and some two or three other passengers who had been left behind for the same cause, I suppose, that we were, got off; at about the half point between Salisbury and Statesville we met the cars which left Salisbury in the morning and which we ought to have gone up on, returning to Salisbury and not having any passengers aboard, the passenger car was taken off hitched on to our engine and we removed from the engine to the car—between this point and Statesville I was called upon by the person having charge of the train for my fare and I paid him two dollars, one for my own seat and one for my wife's seat. This I remember more distinctly than I might otherwise have done, for this reason, I expected when called upon that I would be required to pay an extra price for the reason that it was an extra train, run at extra expenses, and I intended to protest against any extra charge on the ground of the fault not lying at my door but at the door of those who were managing the regular train, and when I was called upon for my fare, I confess to a certain degree of surprise when I learned that I only had to pay the regular charges. I learned to-day that a prominent young democrat in this place says that he came up on the same train, he having been left in Salisbury, and that he did not pay anything—this may be so, he is a gentleman and I have no right to doubt his word, but if it is so, it only proves, that the abuse of which the "Stockholder" complained has been in existence for a longer time than he supposed. Now sir I have gotten through with the charges preferred against me and if I am not much mistaken my communication of facts to "the Banner man" may find in this community some nuts to crack in the shade during the hot weather which is now upon us. But sir, I am not quite through with the concern yet, and I trust Mr. Editor that you will be kind enough to give me room this one time to say all I wish to say. In my communication signed "a Stockholder," I spoke of the democrat and two little girls passing over the road free only once, and the 'communication of facts,' to the Banner admits the charge and says that it was the first time said democrat ever passed over the road free, and that he never passed over the road free but once.

Now, sir, this self-same Democrat, "who is so well known in Burke as a public officer, and who stands far above paltry bribes," told me with his own lips this day, and has admitted it to others, that the time I spoke of in my communication was not the *first* time he had passed over the road *free*, but that as he went down just a week before with his two daughters he passed *down* over the road *free*—in my opinion that was *one time* passing over the road; as he returned with the two little girls, I was along with one little girl, (not my child,) he paid nothing, but was passed over *free* again—in my opinion that was passing over the road a *second* time, and as one and one make *two*, it is very clearly demonstrated that he passed *free* over the road more than once, and the time spoken of by "A Stockholder" was not the *first* time, but the second.—But, oh! says Mr. "Communicator of Facts," "this Democrat received a pass from the President as a compliment (!!!) and because he had been a contractor and was a stockholder." Wonderful indeed! What was he complimented for? for being a contractor, of course. But didn't he get pay for his contract? I guess he did, and good pay at that. But let us look a little further into this *compliment* business, and who it is that receives the *compliments* on this road. Not a great while ago, two young men, cousins, living in Burke county, left home to go to Charleston to purchase goods. They went together on the same train of cars. One of them, Mr. J. Rufus Kincaid, was a Democrat, the other, Mr. Monroe Kincaid, was a Whig. Well, they encountered this same Western N. C. Railroad at Catawba Station, and passed over it together in the same train of cars to Salisbury; on their return, they passed over it again from Salisbury to Catawba Station. The Democrat, Mr. J. Rufus Kincaid, had a *free ticket* both ways and paid nothing. The Whig, Mr. Monroe Kincaid, had no free ticket either way, and paid *full* fare. Neither of them ever subscribed a cent to the road, neither of them ever had a contract on the road, but one of them voted the Democratic ticket and is now the Democratic census taker for Burke county, and is deserving of compliments and free rides on the railroad; but the other being a *rascally Whig* and daring to vote against the immaculate Democracy, must be made to pay for his rides. Now, sir, it is my opinion that if these Democratic office-holders wish to pay compliments to their Democratic voters, they should do it out of their own pockets, and not make free to appropriate the money of the State and of Whig stockholders to pay compliments with. The people's taxes are high enough now without increasing them to raise money to *compliment* renegade Whigs and Democrats or any body else with.

Mr. Editor, I have a good deal more to say, but I am trespassing on your valuable space. I may if necessary trouble you again, and now, gentlemen of the jury, take the case and render your verdict and may the Lord have mercy upon Mr. "Communicator" and the Banner-man.

Yours truly,

TOD R. CALDWELL.

Morganton, July 12th, 1860.

Dr. J. M. Happoldt—*My Dear Sir*: Will you do me the favor to furnish me with your recollection of the facts and circumstances relative to my being left at the Veranda House in Salisbury by the regular train of cars on the W. N. C. Railroad on a certain occasion when my wife was in company with me, and when you informed me that one of my children was lying quite ill with scarlet fever, in Morganton? Your compliance will much oblige Yours very respectfully.

TOD R. CALDWELL.

Morganton, July 12th, 1860.

T. R. Caldwell, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Yours of this date is before me. I hasten a reply, and do so cheerfully as I have a clear and distinct recollection of the facts to which you allude. Some time in the fall of 1858, you and Mrs. Caldwell reached Salisbury in the cars coming from the East and stopped at the Veranda House, of which I was then proprietor. After tea I invited you into my office, and informed you that I had just returned from Morganton, and that when I left there your youngest child was quite ill with scarlet fever, and that I had been so informed just on the eve of my leaving Morganton by her attending physician. I advised you to say nothing to Mrs. Caldwell about it fearing that it might unnecessarily alarm her. I remember very distinctly that you became very uneasy, and inquired of me what hour the Western train would leave Salisbury next morning. I told you, and you still did not seem to be satisfied but appeared uneasy lest you might be left behind. To remove all doubts, and quiet your mind as far as possible, I took you into an adjoining room to a Mr. Morrison who was a superintendent on the Western N. C. Railroad, or who then conducted the train, and inquired of him in your presence at what hour the train would leave. He gave the same hour I had previously told you. You then gave orders to be waked very early in the morning. I promised that you should be up in abundant time. Next morning you and Mrs. C. were up and ready to leave long before the hour when you had been told the cars would start. You were both together with me in the front porch of the hotel when the whistle blew, you seemed too uneasy lest you should be left. I assured you that there was no danger, as it was not yet the hour for leaving, and that the cars would back down nearer to the hotel to take on passengers and baggage, that such was the usual custom, and while we were talking about the matter, the bell commenced ringing, and the cars moved off to Statesville, and left you and Mrs. C. behind. You then told Mrs. C., upon her expressing surprise at your uneasiness and disappointment at being left, why you were so. She then insisted that you should go to a livery stable and get a conveyance. You enquired for Major Turner, and went to his boarding house to see him, after some time you and he came together to my house. He had an engine fired up, and started you and Mrs. C. off on it as soon as possible. I heard Maj. Turner tell you that the cars left that morning earlier than the usual hour, and I know myself that such was the fact. The above, sir, are all the facts connected with the matter of which I was cognizant, and I have a clear and distinct recollection of them. You are at liberty to use this letter as you may choose. Very respectfully yours.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

For the "Iredell Express."

A fiend published in the Salisbury Banner a pretended report of the speeches of Messrs. Pool and Ellis, at Newton. I have to say, that the report of Mr. Pool's speech and position, is basely false in quite every particular, and the reporter has wilfully lied!

Mr. Pool made an able and logical argument in favor of equal taxation, and his speech was well received by the auditors. He took the same position which he had occupied in the East—although the report says he did not. Ellis charged that Mr Pool was absent a large number of times, while serving in the Legislature; Mr. Pool showed that his absence at any time, when a vote was taken, was in consequence of serving on Committees, or sickness—that he was never absent one time otherwise. But the lying reporter has published his report to the world, without giving Mr. Pool's refutation.

The allusion which the reporter has made to a "crowd of Iredell Know-Nothing strikers who went up to Newton to shout for Pool" was as uncalled for as the reporter is base and contemptible.

An "Iredell Know-Nothing."

For the "Iredell Express."

To the Whig Stockholders in the Western N. C. Rail Road.

Gentlemen: The time is approaching when the annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Statesville. At the last two or three annual meetings an effort was made by persons who were not satisfied with the manner in which the concerns of the company had been managed, to have an investigation so as to correct abuses, if any exist, and to make all necessary reforms. Everybody supposed that a proposition, so reasonable and fair in itself, would have met with no opposition from any quarter, but that every one who had participated in the management of the affairs of the Company, would, upon the slightest intimation of dissatisfaction or distrust on the part of any Stockholder, not merely have assented to, but would have challenged, aye, demanded, an investigation. Experience, however, has proved that there was no such anxiety or even willingness. Whenever resolutions of inquiry have been offered they have as promptly been laid upon the table, and investigation stifled by almost a strict party vote. Now, gentlemen, we know that we are in the hands of the Philistines, and that our voice in these meetings, will be stifled hereafter, as it has been heretofore; let us then, not gratify these gentlemen by being present at the ensuing meeting, let us not afford them an opportunity to laugh at our mortification in defeat, but let us all, to a man, stay away from the meeting and give them loose rein freely and fully to exercise their tyrannical will and pleasure, for the advancement of their party purposes; for, be assured, they will undoubtedly do so whether we be present or absent; the fiat has gone forth, the party must be fed and kept alive even tho' the State be ruined.

A Whig Stockholder.

Ad Valorem in Tennessee.

A friend writing to us from Tennesee, who formerly lived in Pitt County, mentions the following facts which may be interesting to some of our readers:

"I had written out an article for your columns upon the ad valorem system of taxation, but seeing another and more able than myself writing upon that subject, I defer mine. Our State pays taxes on the ad valorem system, and I think it far preferable. Each County formerly elected an assessor, whose duty it was to visit every farm once in two years, take the list, make out the tax books, take the County statistics and report the same to the Comptroller. That office I filled for several years, and hence I had a good chance to understand the working of our revenue laws. A different plan is now adopted in the assessment."—*Washington Dispatch.*

Bell and Everett in Florida.

A friend writes from East Florida, under date July 12th:

"A Douglas ticket will be run in this State. An enthusiastic meeting has been held by his friends at Jacksonville, and they will be held all over the State. The feeling gains ground that Douglas is as sound as Breckinridge: that they are both committed to Squatter Sovereignty. The Constitutional Union Party will elect their Governor, probably the Congressman, and carry the State for Bell and Everett."

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : JULY 27, 1860.

Our Terms.

The "Iredell Express" is published upon the following Terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance, $2 00;
If paid within 3 months, 2 25;
If paid within 6 months, 2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK

FOR THE SENATE.

L. Q. SHARPE, Esq.,

OF IREDELL.

The Spoils! The Spoils!!—We Go for the Spoils!!!

The Raleigh *Standard*, after standing out pertinaciously for a length of time against Breckinridge and Lane, has at length succumbed, and in its issue of the 18th July, A. D., 1860, hoists the names of Breckinridge and Lane to its mast head, and gives up Mr. Douglas. No, the *Standard* does not *quite* give up Mr. Douglas, but it might as well. The *Standard* has prefixed a condition in making its summer-sault, which hardly will be regarded in the final winding up, and thus, Mr. Douglas has been consigned to his fate in-so-far as the *Standard* is concerned. But the *Standard* declares that, while it will support Breckinridge it will not have Douglas traduced. After announcing its determination, *mal gre*, the *Standard* says: "*But while we do this, we are not unmindful of the patriotism and lofty integrity of Judge Douglas,*" &c. Really, it is too bad for the *Standard* to be forced to part with its dear and loving friend, Judge Douglas, by compulsory measures. It says: "The Democratic people, whose voice is above all committees, conventions and caucuses, have commanded us to raise the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and we obey."

Poor Mr. Douglas, we repeat, we feel a-grief for you. But false friends there have been, ever since the days of our Savior. Peter denied his Master, after swearing that though all others forsake him he would not So that, it will be seen, false friendship had existed long before the time of Mr. Douglas; and the world will hardly be free from false friends.

The following is the *Standard's* condition for supporting Breckinridge and Lane:

"*We shall support this ticket for President and Vice-President on these conditions: That the Electors will vote for the strongest man, Breckinridge or Douglas as the case may be, against Lincoln. That is, if the vote of this State will elect either of them over Lincoln, or will put either of them in the House, it is to be cast accordingly. But if the vote will elect neither, nor put either of them in the House, the Electors to vote as they please.*"

In further commenting upon the course of the *Standard* we use the language of the Greensboro' Patriot:

"On last week, the Standard pronounced the Breckinridge and Lane ticket as purely sectional, and as a disunion movement in disguise, threatening to tear the mask from Yancey and others, if the Democracy did not quit "crowding" him. This week, he says he will go for Breckinridge and Lane with a proviso—that is, if the vote of this State shall be cast for Breckinridge or Douglas. If Douglas is the strongest, the vote of the State is to go for him, and if Breckinridge is the strongest, then for him; in other words, the vote of North Carolina is to depend entirely upon the vote of other States. And says the Standard, if the vote of North Carolina will not elect either of them, then the Electors to vote as they please. What does he mean by this? Is he willing for them to vote for Lincoln?"

Now we will not assert it for a fact—but it really does appear truthful, to a man up a tree—that certain influences eminating from Washington, may have had a tendency to turn the political compass of our cotemporary. Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, has declared for Breckinridge, nay has taken the stump for him, and he is turning out of office, and with-holding Government patronage from all persons who will dare oppose the will of the President by supporting Douglas. Officers of the Government are losing their posts every day by the mandates of the President, for this very reason, and newspapers, hitherto in the confidence and sharing the benifices of the Executive are losing their patronage. The *Standard* has, all along, had the Government advertising in this State, which is worth thousands annually. Whether the President would have continued this patronage to our cotemperary, and he supporting Douglas, Mr. Buchanan's avowed enemy, is a question which we will submit to politicians for solution.

A Small Request.

This is the last paper which we shall be able to print and send to distant subscribers, before the election will come off, and we desire that it shall be circulated and read as extensively as possible. Do, friends, read and pass it round to your neighbors, who may be wanting light upon the all-important subject of Equal Taxation. The time is short and the duty great—work, therefore—suffer us to exhort you, in the name of all that is dear to the best interests of the State, be diligent until the 2nd day of August, and also on that day.

Judge Badger's Speech.

Let no reader of the *Express* fail to peruse the reported speech which was made by Judge Badger at Statesville, a few weeks ago. We heard the speech delivered, and can vouch for the correctness of the report as far as it goes.

We hope that the paper may be circulated among Democrats and those who oppose ad valorem.

The Charlotte Bulletin and Mr. Breckinridge.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* in replying to the *Express*, has entered into a long and ingenious argument to show that the position of Messrs. Breckinridge and Douglas are not the same, upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. The *Bulletin* says that Mr. Breckinridge's speech, made at the battle-field of Tippecanoe, had direct reference to 'the rights of the people of a Territory to settle the question for themselves,' when forming a State Constitution. The *Bulletin* likewise quotes from the speech of Mr. Breckinridge, at Lexington, Ky., in 1836, in confirmation.

Now we cannot clearly perceive that Mr. Breckinridge, in either case, had direct reference to a Territory *at the time* of forming a State Constitution for admission into the Union. Mr. Breckinridge, it seems to us, made a latitudinarian speech, one that would admit of two constructions—one construction for the North, another for the South. And, doubtless, that was what he designed. We cannot, therefore, grant that our cotemporary has succeeded in placing Mr. Breckinridge upon a better platform, so far as the South is concerned, than Mr. Douglas occupies. Mr. Breckinridge wears two faces—one for the North, another for the South. He is a man with Northern and Southern principles—looking to the Presidency, like Martin Van Buren—who was an abolitionist at heart all the time.

Mr. Breckinridge, too, is receiving the support of James Buchanan—the same President who, with the influence of his high station supported *Lincoln*, two years ago—Lincoln, now the candidate of the Black Republicans! Would the President support Breckinridge, if ge did not believe him quite as good a freesoiler as Abe Lincoln? Every man, we suppose, will confess that Lincoln is a more dangerous man to the rights of the South than Douglas—and yet Mr. Buchanan did support the rail-splitter. Lincoln was the President's choice *then*, Breckinridge is his choice *now*. Will the *Bulletin* explain this matter?

Mr. Breckinridge said: 'The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party.' What! Is not that a declaration astounding to *Southern* ears? 'The Democratic party is *not a pro-slavery party.*' In the South, hitherto, the Democrats had professed to be the *only* pro-slavery party, they have denounced all other parties for abolitionists. But Mr. Breckinridge declared '*The Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party.*' Mr Breckinridge, therefore, is not a pro-slavery party man!

The *Bulletin* says: 'The Democratic party, is not and never has had for its object the extension of slavery.'

Now we had long thought that the Democratic party, as a party, was unwilling to admit that slavery should meet with any bounds; until we had read the extract from Mr. Breckinridge's speech and the article in the *Bulletin*. Surely, those are not the sentiments of W. L. Yancey & Co., the Charleston Mercury, Montgomery Mail, and others. We fear that our neighbor of the Bulletin, has committed himself, unwittingly, to the black republican doctrine that slavery is not a good institution. The black republicans oppose the 'extension of slavery.' 'The Democratic party, as a party, is not and never has had for its object (says the Bulletin) the extension of slavery;' and Mr. Breckinridge said, 'the Democratic party is not a pro-slavery party.' Then, of course, *such a party*, cannot claim to be (except falsely) peculiar friends to the *South*! By their own declaration do we judge them.

Now *we* think that slavery is a good institution, and that it is an institution which should be extended whithersoever black labor will be found profitable and the colored race benefited. We believe that the black race was created to serve the white man, whenever both races occupy the same soil. And, if slavery is right in one locality, it is right all over God's earth.

Too Mean!

We learn that Gov. Ellis, in his speech at Newton, made particular refererce to 'Iredell Know-Nothings' who were present, in disparaging terms, and that his organ in Salisbury since, with other demagogues, have endeavored to create a prejudice in the minds of the people of Catawba against Mr. Pool, because citizens of Iredell were present to hear the debate. Any such attempt, is mean and contemptible in all the parties aforesaid, and we opine, the honest Democracy of Catawba will spurn the base attempt to injure Mr. Pool's prospects by such low trickery.

It had been well understood, before the speaking in Newton, that the candidates for Governor would not speak in Iredell, whose citizens had as much right to hear them, as the citizens of any other county. Ad valorem men and anti-ad valorem men—whigs and democrats—had, therefore, to go into other counties and hear the candidates, or forego the opportunity altogether. As there are more Pool men than Ellis men in Iredell—God bless her for it!—a larger number of the former went to Newton. But their presence, it appears, gave mortal offense to Gov. Ellis, more especially to the "lousy foreigner" who reported his speech.

Is it not strange?—or rather it *is* strange—that *American* citizens shall be excluded from the privileges to which they were born! Comment is unnecessary.

Gov. Ellis's Antagonism to the West.

We stated last week, that the East had obtained her Rail Roads, to build which the West had been taxed—and now the West is wanting her Rail Roads, and that it was proper and right that the East should be taxed, (including slaves) to aid in building them. Many Eastern men are willing, perfectly, to admit the justice of the claim set up by their Western brethren and, but for the opposition which has been interposed to a measure, so just, by Gov. Ellis, there would have been no controversy upon the subject. He opposed it because he is wedded to Eastern interests, and hopes to secure a re-election by Eastern votes. We heard Gov. Ellis tell the people of Burke, and in speaking to them, he meant the people of the whole West, that they had no right to call upon the East for aid—that the West had received her full share of benefit from the public treasury, &c. The remark was impudent and *untruthful*, and Gov. Ellis knew it. It was a corroboration of what Gov. Ellis had said of the West in his Gatesville speech—Give! Give!! More! More!! when he compared the honest Mountaineers to a Horse-Leech, and Horse-Jockies. The wonder is, that he did not go further, and call them "Horse-Thieves"—for, no doubt, he felt it in his heart.

A Tempest in a Tea-Pot.

A correspondent of the Newbern *Progress*, who signs himself "W.," has suffered his ire to boil over against the *Express* because we announced upon what we considered good authority, the withdrawal of Gov. Ellis from the canvass, a few weeks ago. As we stated in reply to the Charlotte *Democrat*, last week, the news of Gov. Ellis' withdrawal reached us through a reliable channel, so far as the report was concerned, and that any blame, growing out of a false report, was chargeable to the author who first started it, supposed to be a Democrat, who knew what he asserted. Our informant is a highly respectable gentleman, whose name we would furnish if it were at all necessary, and his statement to us was that, as he passed from Raleigh to Salisbury, he was told by the employees on the Road, who are Democrats, of course, and heard it from others, that Gov. Ellis had withdrawn from the canvass, and Hon. Burton Craige would take his place. The thought occurred to our mind, when we heard Gov. Ellis had withdrawn, that he had found his prospects so bad in the West, as to induce him to decline the canvass. The conclusion was perfectly natural. And to this day *we* do not know that the report is *not* true. Gov. Ellis, we believe, has given it no contradiction; and if he has not, why do *others* do it for him without authority?

We would inform "W.," in the *Progress*, and we trust the information will not render him too disconsolate, nor drive him to commit suicide by drowning in the Trent and becoming food for fishes—that Gov. Ellis stands no earthly chance to be re-elected. He will kill himself by opposing Equal Taxation.

Narrow Escape from Death by Lightning.

Mr. F. M. Sanders, of this county, has informed us that during a thunderstorm in May last, a tree standing in his yard, was struck by lightning, when the fluid passed into a room, where his little daughter lay a corpse, and prostrated his son, a lad of ten years, senseless. The fluid tore the little fellow's cap into bits, singed his hair, and ranged across the right breast down his side and thigh, leaving the marks of a severe scald. By the application of cold water and friction, the child was restored, and is now in good health.

Davidson College.

Dr. A. Waddel, of Lagrange, Tennessee, has been elected by the Trustees of Davidson College, to fill the chair made vacant by the resignation of Dr Lacy. V. C. Barringer, of Concord, was elected to the Troy Professorship, which had not heretofore been filled. Two other vacant chairs will be filled when the Board meets at Charlotte the first of August.

☞ A meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. was held at Statesville last week. The attendance was quite large and the Brethren appeared to have a pleasant time generally. Friday the Brethren took the western train and went in a body to the Springs in Catawba, returning for their homes Saturday.

The Goldsboro' Rough Notes.

We pronounce the charge made in the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, that the report of Gov. Ellis' withdrawal, "had its origin with the Iredell Express," an infamous lie!

Was the Editor *drunk* when he wrote his article?

Notice.

Hon. J. M. Leach, Representative in Congress, from the sixth District, will address his fellow-citizens of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, FRIDAY, 27th July, at 1 o'clock. Also, Gen. Leach will address the citizens of Alexander county, at Taylorsville, TUESDAY, 31st July.

Which County, and Person?

Some Post Master has returned us an issue of the "Iredell Express," which was misdirected, stating that no such post office is in the county, without naming the person. Of course we are entirely in the dark, and would thank him to be specific in his next communication.

Liberty Hill, July 9, 1860.

Messrs. Editors: There grew on my place, one stalk of Wheat, which was 6 feet 1¾ inches high. Also eighteen stalks of Oats, from one grain, which measured 5 feet 5 inches. Also one stalk of Flax 4¼ feet.

T. M. HILL.

Rain.

Sunday afternoon last, after several weeks of intensely hot, parching weather, which had begun to tell fearfully upon corn and other growing crops, rain fell in a copious shower, and again on Monday. We are inclined to think that the needed blessing has been general. It was a timely God-send.

Carriage Making in Salisbury.

Public attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. M. Barker, Salisbury, who has embarked extensively in the Carriage Manufacturing business, and opened a repository for the sale of Northern work, to those who prefer it. We shall call upon Mr. Barker, when we next visit Salisbury, to see, perhaps purchase, one of his beautiful and cheap vehicles—and we would recommend the public to go and do likewise.

Destructive Hail Storms.

We have experienced two pretty severe hail storms in this place and vicinity, since our last issue. The first one, on Thursday last, passed over the plantations of Charles Miller, B. Sumner, Philip Owens, and some others, doing very considerable damage to their corn, tobacco, &c. The last one, on Sunday, fell on this place, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and did considerable damage. The large and beautiful Railroad shed, built for the accommodation of both roads, was blown, down and is almost a worthless heap of rubbish. The tin roof of nearly one half of Murphy's Granite Row was rolled and conveyed nearly fifty yards south of the building and dropped in the street. One of the chimneys of the same house, was blown down. B Michael had an unfinished house blown down and the timbers destroyed, and another building moved from its foundation. The engine shed on the Western Road was also damaged in the roof which is put on in sections.

Altogether, the damage done to property in this place is estimated at ten or twelve thousand dollars.—[Salisbury Watchman.

The Truth Plainly Told.

The Salisbury Watchman commenting upon the corruption of the late Democratic party, or rather the politicians of that party, who are now attempting to rally in order to beat John Pool, the friend and champion of equal taxes—thus truthfully states the case, as it is known to exist in North Carolina:

"Have they not, already, a purse made up to pay the taxes of voters? Let them deny it! Have they not money at their service, to be used according to circumstances, to advance their candidates in any and every way possible? They have men in their ranks who speak of these things so openly that if there be any saleable votes in the county those willing to sell need not be ignorant of the market place.

This is in exact keeping with the party. The late investigations at Washington shows to what extent democracy employs the people's money to carry elections against the people. Thousands upon thousands of public funds have been squandered in buying up editors and presses, and paying for electioneering documents. This thing has been reduced to a system under democratic rule, so that it is well understood at Washington that those who take government contracts, in certain cases, are expected to make their estimates in full view of it; and are punctually required to come up with a certain per cent on the amount of their contracts to be used for party purposes No one knows to what extent this system ramifies the party throughout the United States, and the public offices and enterprises under their control. No one knows its extent and strength here in North Carolina, where nearly all the offices are held by that party, whether under the General or State Government, including the Railroads. The power in their hands is immense; and if exerted skilfully, is sufficient to bind the people hand and foot, and make them subservient to the will of those who control it. We have seen instances of this power exerted to suppress investigations and choke down the voice of inquiry. We have seen the State's proxy sit by and witness this strangling process executed by seven democrats upon 37 other stockholders who were asking for information—an investigation into alleged abuses. We have seen the whole democratic press of the State suppressing Legislative documents exposing the manner in which the Railroads are managed, although repeatedly called upon to publish them. We have seen a democratic official of one of these Roads, Chas. F. Fisher, backed by this party press, assailing with bitter personal abuse the members of a Legislative Committee, and hurling, like a Pope, his anathemas against public and private men. We have seen all these high handed, presumptuous, and defiant acts, coming from this party to crush out opposition to their will; and we have seen it manifested in favoritism to its members. It is a disgusting spectacle to see a party who have done these, and many like things, in the face of the sun, warning the people to be on the watch against tricks, unfairness, and a corruption of the polls—their own hands reeking with the poison infused into, and the violence inflicted upon public virtue. Verily, if the people close their eyes to these things and suffer themselves to be led against themselves, the day is coming when they will become so entangled in the meshes of this party not as to be forced far beyond their present expectations. It will be a day of lamentation and mourning.

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Bed-Bug Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.*

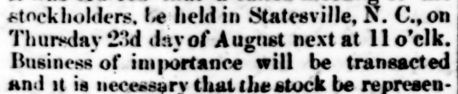
DESTROYS INSTANTLY
Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—Bed Bugs—Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Fleas—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

10 Years established in New York City—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families.
☞ Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them.
☞ Wholesale Dealers in all the large Cities and Towns.
☞ !!! Beware!!! of spurious imitations.
☞ $1.00 Sample Boxes sent by Mail.
☞ Address orders—or for "Circulars to Dealers" to
HENRY R. COSTAR, Principle Depot,
512 Broadway, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y.

Sold by S. J. RICKERT, Statesville, N. C.
May 18, '60. 24 3mo.

NOTICE!



Office, A. T. & O. R. R. Co.
Charlotte, N. C., July 14, 1860.

BY order of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, held in Charlotte on the 10th February, '60, it was ordered that a called meeting of the stockholders, be held in Statesville, N. C., on Thursday 23d day of August next at 11 o'clk. Business of importance will be transacted and it is necessary that the stock be represented in person or proxy.

M. L. WRISTON, Sec'y & Treas.
july 27:34t23 aug

National Flag.

Wm. M. Barker

WOULD inform the readers of the Express, that he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

of the very best style.

He has lately visited a number of the Northern Manufactories, and acquainted himself with all the late improvements in his line; and made arrangements by which he can supply those prefering it, with

Northern Work,

at much lower rates than it could be done by ordering, themselves. He is determined his work shall not be surpassed, and earnestly solicits a Call, at the Sign of the National Flag, Salisbury, N. C.
July 27, '60:3m.

For Sale.

MY FARM of 305 ACRES, one half timbered, 4 miles North of Statesville and 2 miles S. W. of Bethany church on Rockford Road. It is adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, &c. There is on it a

Dwelling House,

negro houses, tobacco barns, &c.,—is level, well watered and very healthy. For terms apply on the premises.
July 20:33:tf R. H. HILL.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorized and requested to announce **Richard M. Allison** as a candidate for the Commons.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. B. F. GAITHER, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 8, 1860. 27-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. K. SIMONTON, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.
June 8, 1860. 27-tf

We are authorised to announce **WM. F. Wasson,** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Iredell county, at the ensuing election.

Equity Sales of Land.

BY direction of the Court of Equity, I will sell at the Court-House, on Tuesday of AUGUST court, 21st August, the following Lands; belonging to the heirs of Reuben Morgan. The

BAILY TRACT,

containing 127½ Acres, lying on Big Rocky Creek; adjoining the lands of Jacob Crator, Williamson Campbell and others. 20 acres of it is good cleared bottom. It has a Saw-Mill on it, one half interest in which goes with the land.

The **Carahan Tract** of 88 Acres lying near the above.

The **Big Road Tract** of 131 Acres, lying on the Jonesville Road; adjoining the lands of Sylvanus Crator, W. Snow and others. Terms—12 months credit with interest. price of ad $2 50

-ALSO-

THE Tract of Land belonging to Mrs. Nancy Robb, as widow, and her children, as heirs at law of Thomas Robb; containing

109 Acres,

lying on the waters of the South Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Alfred Sharpe, W. R. Feimster and others. No incumbrance. Terms-12 months credit with interest. pr fee $1 50

-ALSO-

THE Tract of Land belonging to Mary Eliza Lemly, infant; adjoining the lands of Robert J. McDowell and others, containing 70 acres. Terms—1 and 2 years credit with interest from date. pr fee $1 50

-ALSO-

The **Brawly** and **Graham** Tract, belonging to John Reed, infant, son of Rufus Reed, deceased; adjoining lands of Joseph Lipe and others; containing 183 acres or thereabouts. Terms—twelve months credit.

W. P. CALDWELL, C & M E
34:4t pr fee $1 50

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE Court House in Statesville on Tuesday of the Superior Court in October, if not sold privately before that time, a valuable tract of LAND containing 210 acres, 140 of which are well timbered, the whole lying in Iredell county on the Sherrill Ford Road, eleven miles from Statesville. There is a good Dwelling House on the land and all necessary out-houses For further information apply to Richard Fulom on the place, or to the subscriber at Oaklawn P. O., Cabarrus county. Terms made to suit purchasers

July 10, 1860. 9t.32. J. S. KIRKSEY.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE next Term will commence August 15. The entire expense varies from $138 to $158 per annum; in the Preparatory, from $108 to $144. Our arrangements for about two hundred students, are inferior to none in the country. For Western Carolina, the location of Trinity is specially favorable.

B. CRAVEN, President.
July 13, 32:1m

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners and Curriers Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

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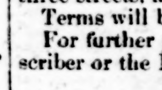
VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE, FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.
March 16, 1860.-tf.

Pocket-Book Lost!

I LOST, last Fall, in Statesville or Salisbury, my Pocket-Book containing the following notes: any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. The book was a large one, with 12 pockets, such as merchants are in the habit of using.

T A Miller, Jan 2, 1856, $12 14; R M Parks, Jan 1, 1856, $14 50; W P Stallugs, April 17, 1848, $31 35; J H Thompson, March 5, 1853, $41; Dr J Snow, Feb 25, 1857, $202 57; J A Smith, Dec 18, 1857, $29 89; J R Williams, Nov 29, '56 $18; R Gullett, Dec 18, '56, $33 60; J S Grant, May 17, '58, $422 77; Joseph Howie, March 1, '58, $33 05; R C Burton, Dec 10, '55, $60; A R Laurence, May 20, '58 $44 60; W H Long, August 23, '53, $10; P C Carlton, Feb 12, '55, $21; W A Locke, Dec 6 '55, $15; T B Cook, August 6, '58, $63 75; J I Shaver, date not recollected, $42 50;

Several notes that I cannot now recollect. Leave word with C. A. Carlton, at Statesville, Wm. Rowzee, at Salisbury or the Subscriber at Carolina City. W. B. GRANT.
July 6, 31:4t*

Negroes Wanted!

THE Subscriber wishes to buy **15** or **20** likely

YOUNG NEGROES,

for which he will pay the highest *cash price.* Persons desirous of selling will please address me either at Statesville or Liberty Hill, Iredell county.
31:tf R. M. JOHNSON.

WM. C. LORD,
Attorney at Law,
Salisbury, N. C.

WILL Practice and make prompt collections in Rowan, Stanly, Iredell and Catawba Counties. Office in the corner of Cowan's Building opposite the Book Store.
June 22, '60. 29:tf

BALTIMORE
Montgomery Wheat Fans!

WE have received a few of these

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS,

which will be sold at the FACTORY PRICES, Freight ($5 50) added, if immediate application is made.
May 18, 1860. 24:tf R. B. DRAKE & SON.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE, FOR PLANTERS' USE.

The very great success of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine throughout the Southern States has been peculiarly gratifying to the manufacturers, who are led to believe that their endeavors to make a RELIABLE machine have been appreciated. The policy of the Company will be unchanged, and, as heretofore, each machine will be warranted in every respect to be as represented. That we manufacture and sell the machine best adapted to all the wants of the people of the South, can be attested by thousands of Families and Planters who have them in daily use; and, feeling the importance of meeting every want of the Southern people, we have just introduced

AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR PLANTERS' USE;

a machine that will sew the finest fabrics for the inmates of the household, and the coarsest goods for the negroes of the field. It is so simple in construction, that a servant of ordinary capacity can readily learn to work it, and keep it in order. In ordinary wear, the machine can not get out of repair, and should last many years—being constructed with especial care as to durability. We feel every confidence of it giving the most complete satisfaction. That our machines will do better sewing than can be done by hand, is evidenced by numerous testimonials, and from many we select and invite attention to a few, as showing

What Southern People Say:

"Mrs. Jefferson Davis, presents her compliments to Grover & Baker, and takes pleasure in saying that she has used one of their machines for two years, and finds it still in good order, makes a beautiful stitch, and does easily work of any kind."—*Washington, D. C.*

"I have used one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for more than three years, and do not hesitate to say that it has given entire satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend them to all who wish to have their sewing well and quickly done."—*Mrs. Robert Widdicombe, Washington.*

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*I. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has fully sustained my expectations, and, after a trial of more than a year, I am so well pleased with it that I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends."—*Mrs. W. H. Rittenhouse, Georgetown, D. C.*

"I am very much pleased with my sewing machine; if I could not get another, I would not take ten times what it cost me. It more than realizes my most sanguine expectations."—*C. R. Nash, Camden, N. C.*

"The Grover & Baker Machine has fully equaled my expectations. A very important characteristic of the machine is, it is so very simple that any negro of common understanding can manage it. Mine has been used exclusively by a negro servant about six months, and has never been out of order."—*Rev. J. L. Moultrie, Union Springs, Ala.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machine. We have used one more than six months, and it is all that it is represented to be. It is not only a convenience, but we regard it an indispensable necessity."—*Hon. J. F. Dowdell, La Fayette, Ala.*

"I confess myself delighted with your sewing machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Lutitia B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.*

"I think your machine by far the best in use. It can be adapted from the finest fabrics to the heaviest cassimere, and sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. E. Hardin, Louisville, Ky.*

"Inclination and other circumstances having brought under my examination several prominent sewing machines, and led to an acquaintance with their merits, should my opinion be deemed of any value, I would not hesitate to accord the preference to Grover & Baker's."—*Rev. J. B. Clemson, Claymont, Del.*

"Having used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines for twelve months, I do not hesitate to express my entire satisfaction with it. It has never been out of order, and its place could not be supplied. I recommend it as combining more advantages than any other."—*Mrs. Chesley, wife of Rev. Dr. Chesley, Prince George County, Md.*

"I take pleasure in recommending Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine to the public. It has given every satisfaction in my family, and I consider it one of the most reliable machines in use—not only for its strength—but simplicity, and not being liable to get out of order. I would advise any person to purchase one of them in preference to all others I have seen."—*Simon Stone, Norfolk, Va.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautiful than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in recommending the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine over all others in use. Mine is the only Grover & Baker in this vicinity; but I hope ere long to see one in every family."—*J. L. Walker, Merrit's Bridge, S. C.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We have used one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in our shop for three years past, and find it perfectly practical [illegible] and adapted to various kinds of work in a tailoring shop. We take pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. A. Browne & Co., Columbus, Geo.*

"Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine has been in use in my family [illegible] and has given entire satisfaction. It does not get out of order, rarely breaks needles or threads, gives trouble or delay in its management.—Its simplicity of construction, and the ease and facility with which it can be used, constitute a part of its numerous chief excellencies."—*Col. Hines Holt, Columbus, Ga.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, has performed fully equal to representation. My negro clothes were made with it last fall, and again this spring and the clothes for winter are now being made with it. The coarsest kerseys, lowells, denims, etc., were used for the clothes. It has been used on many fine articles, such as calicoes, etc., for family wear. I am perfectly satisfied with it, and would not be deprived of its use, for three times the cost of it."—*Hon. Judge McGuire, Monroe, La.*

"I have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine four years. It has sewed plantation work perfectly. I have influenced four friends to buy them: all are perfectly satisfied and would not give them up at any price, if they were unable to obtain others."—*Mrs. Caldwell, New Orleans.*

"After only ten minutes' instruction, I found it so very simple that I ordered one sent to the steamer, and from that day, I have had more real happiness and leisure than you can imagine. My negro girl, Kate, who is only thirteen years old, works the machine perfectly, and has made up clothing enough on it to clothe fifty negroes."—*C. F. Davidson, Bolivar Co., Miss.*

"About three years ago, I purchased one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, with which I am entirely satisfied, and it has never been out of order, or given me any trouble since."—*Mrs. E. Weeks, Port Gibson, Miss.*

"I bought one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines two years since. It has done the entire sewing for my plantation, for white and black, in a superior style, during that time, and never required any repair, and continues to sew as well as when first purchased."—*R. A. Baker, Chicot Co., Ark.*

"I take great pleasure in saying, that I have had one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in constant use in my family for about two years, and it has given entire satisfaction, and in my opinion is the best machine I have ever seen."—*E. F. Beauchamp, West Liberty, Texas.*

"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to that of many others, in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. One of their machines has been in constant use in my family for nearly three years, giving entire satisfaction, never having required the slightest repair in that time."—*A. C. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.*

Offices of Exhibition and Sale:

495 Broadway, New York; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; Mechanics' Institute, Richmond; 249 King Street, Charleston; 41 St. Francis Street, Mobile; 11 Camp Street, New Orleans; 94 Fourth Street, Louisville; 4 Higgins' Block, Lexington; 124 North Fourth Street, St. Louis; Thomas P Stoveall, Augusta, Agent for Georgia; Mrs. C. Branard, Galveston, Agent for Texas. Agencies will be found in most of the cities and towns of the South. july 20:33:1y

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Mrs. J. A. Vannoy,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
Statesville, N. C.

Receives monthly the French, English and American Fashions. 33:'60:1y

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STATESVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.
C. M. & J. B. Andrews, *Principals.*

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1860.

For particulars address the Principals, and see circular. july 20:33tf

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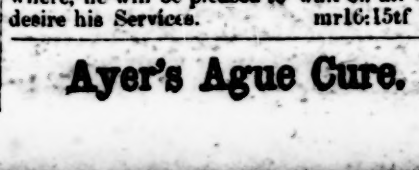

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

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Ayer's Ague Cure.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MALE AND FEMALE.

The next Session will begin Wednesday, July 11, 1860. Olin is in the midst of a quiet and religious community, where temptations to vice are exceedingly few. It can be easily reached from Statesville. In point of health, morality and economy, Olin is a remarkable village. The instruction is designed to be *thorough and practical.*

Miss S. E. Purvis is eminently qualified for the position she holds in the Female Department. Its being a mixed School is a recommendation to those who understand our system of government. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable. The Literary Societies have nicely furnished halls and libraries. A good education can here be obtained at low terms, and with *very little risk to the morals.*

Board, including washing, fuel, etc., from $7.50 to $8.00. Tuition from $6.50 to $20.00. Music $20. Contingent fee $1.00, no extra charges. Tuition and fee payable *in advance.*

A. H. MERRITT, A. M.,
Olin, Iredell co., N. C. 29 Principal.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his very valuable TRACT OF LAND for sale, lying on the waters of the South Yadkin River, 1½ miles from Olin, adjoining the lands of John Cochran, N. D. Tomlin, Esq., and others; containing THREE HUNDRED AND 82 AND A HALF ACRES, about TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES of which is Superior Wood Land. The balance has grown up with pine timber that is valuable for building &c., and the land profitable to cultivate. The whole tract lays as level as any tract north of the South Yadkin, and perhaps the best body of wood-land in Iredell County. There is the wall of a house on it, and a great many rails. The Tract is well watered with good springs and branches that afford some good bottom land. Also, the tract on which I live is for sale, it contains about ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES of good land, and all necessary buildings for a tract of that size. Come and see the subscriber 7 miles north of Statesville near the Jonesville Road, and one mile from Bethany Church and Ebenezer Academy.

I am determined to sell, if I can.

JOSEPH ALLISON.
June 18, 1860. 22:3m.

50,000 Copies already Sold.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Lines in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law concerning Pensions, and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1.00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher.
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 22, 1860. 29:6m.

What Everybody Wants.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR:
CONTAINING
SIMPLE REMEDIES, EASILY OBTAINED, FOR THE CURE OF DISEASE IN ALL FORMS.
BY
PROFESSOR HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

It Tells You How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks. Poultices, &c., and how to guard against infection from Contagious Diseases.

It Tells You Of the various diseases of Children and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

It Tells You The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

It Tells You The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

It Tells You Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure, together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1 00.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

John E. Potter, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
June 22 '60:6m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices His stock of

DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,
and
BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER
and
SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.
June 8, 1860. 27:tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Firm of FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the undersigned have associated ourselves together under the Firm of

FOARD & HOOKER,

for the purpose of continuing the former business at the same place. We are thankful to our friends and customers for past favors and hope by a *CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT* system of doing business to merit and receive an increased patronage. We shall be able to furnish

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Negro Clothing, Farming Tools,

Guano, Plaster, Lime,

North Carolina Flour, Corn, Hay, Fish, Cypress Shingles, &c., &c.,

at as low prices as any other house in Eastern North Carolina.

Having our own Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay particular attention to the

Forwarding and Commission Business.

We will also make liberal cash advances on Consignments.

JNO. F. FOARD,
O. HOOKER.
Newbern, N. C., may 29, 1860 28:3m

NOTICE.

HAVING taken Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOSEPH D. COWAN, deceased, all persons who may be indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and SAVE COST.

M. H. BRANDON, Administrator.
May 23, '60.–26.2mo.

ALSO:

ALL persons having Claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. H. BRANDON, Adm'r.
May 23, '60.–26.2mo.

SIMONTON HOUSE.
Statesville, N. C.
A. D. MOORE, Proprietor.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,
Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

WHEAT!
WANTED
10,000 BUSHELS
OF GOOD WHEAT!

FOR which the HIGHEST market price will be paid—IN CASH.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Feb. 21, 1860. 12-tf.

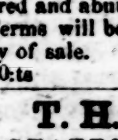
5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.
Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

VALUABLE LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.



I will sell to the highest bidder, on MONDAY of AUGUST Court next, in Statesville,

112 Acres of WOOD-LAND.

Said land is situated on the Mocksville road, between Fourth and Fifth Creeks, in Iredell county—about 9 miles from Statesville; well timbered and abundance of good water upon it. Terms will be liberal and made known on day of sale. GEORGE RIME.
30:ts

T. H. McRorie,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,
Sole Agent for the sale of W. WHITELOCK & CO'S

SUPER-PHOSPATE OF LIME.

This Fertilizer is admirably adapted to the culture of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and vegetable productions of this country, and improves the land for future cultivation.

Orders Solicited.
29'60tf

Two-Horse Wagon
FOR SALE.

For sale, a TWO-HORSE WAGGON, *new.*
may 11th 23 J. S. MILLER.

Grand Opening
OF
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
At the NEW CASH STORE of
WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful SILKS,
TISSUES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
MUSLINS,
& CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of **Mantillas, Shawls and Mantels; Fine Bonnets,** and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. **HATS, CAPS,** and the Best **BOOTS & SHOES** always kept on hand.

A very large assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Sadlery and Jewelry;

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE, ELIAS & CO.
March 9, 1860. tf next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I will dispose of my Stock of

Fancy & Staple
DRY GOODS
TO
Cash Buyers

at **12 1-2** per cent. on **New York Cost.**

I have a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and many other articles bought as low as any other house in the place. Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE, for all who wish to invest their capital and receive dividends of

25 to 30 per cent.

in advance on investments.

To those of our Customers who have

Book Accounts,

we will continue to supply at a Small advance. Call and Examine.

WM. S. CASON.
April 27:3m

MARBLE YARD
IN
Statesville, N. C.

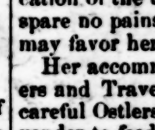
ANY PERSON wishing

Tomb-Stones,
MONUMENTS,
or anything in the
MARBLE LINE,

will please Call on me I bought for **cash**—and will *sell low for Cash, or Country Produce* at market price.

JOHN L. LYONS.
Statesville, June 15,'60 28:3m

M'LEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.



THE Undersigned would announce to the public, that she will continue to keep open the above house for the accommodation of the travelling community, and will spare no pains to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage.

Her accommodations are ample for Boarders and Travelers; with good Stables and careful Ostlers for horses, and the best provender to feed on. Her Table will be supplied with the best the country affords.—Charges moderate.

MARTHA McLEAN.
July 6, '60:tf 31

MORGAN AND BLACK HAWK STOCK.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

"BLACK-HAWK,"

will stand the present season, at ROWAN MILLS, **Thursdays**—STATESVILLE, **Fridays,** in each week: will be let at $10 a visit; $15 the season; $20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.

BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a **Morgan Horse,** dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen-hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.
May 4 22:tf

HOUSES and LOTS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good

Two-Story Store House

and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.

I have, also, a good

Dwelling House and Lot

to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.

Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.
Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11:tf

State of North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY.

Martha A. Vannoy, vs: Abraham McL. Vannoy. } In Equity. 1860. Spring Term.

In this case it is ordered by the Court that the Defendant, Abraham McL. Vannoy appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for Wilkes county, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of September next, to answer the bill of the Plantiff, Martha M. Vannoy, else the Court will proceed to hear and decide said case exparte, and enter up judgment accordingly. To be published for six successive weeks in the Iredell Express. JAMES CALLOWAY, C.M.E.
June 2, 1860. 31:6w $5

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

S. J. Rickert, Statesville.

King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed
at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.
Feb 17 60 11:tf

Democracy Voting for Ad Valorem.

On page 408, Journal of the last House of Commons, is the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this General Assembly that the government of North Carolina was established for the equal protection of all the citizens and property within the limits of the State.

Resolved, That the government having been established for the equal protection of all the citizens and property within the limits of the State, justice demands that all should support the government in proportion to the protection enjoyed.

Resolved, That in the collection of revenue for the support of the government and payment of the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpedient to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Resolved, That any system of revenue imposing upon any class of citizens, or property more than their equitable share of the burdens of government, is inconsistent with that principle of *republican equality* upon which the government was established, and without which it could not exist.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Legislature that THE CONSTITUTION and LAWS OF THE STATE OUGHT TO BE SO AMENDED as to enable the Committee on finance to report a revenue bill upon the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions."

Motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table—A TEST VOTE.

The following Democrats refused to lay on the table:—Baird, Barbee, Blount, Dula, Faribault, Fagg, Gatling, Green, Higgins, Lewis, Moore of Martin, Martin, Pritchard, Reagan, Reeves, Ripley, Smallwood, Tomlinson, Walker, and Walters.—*Raleigh Register.*

Stockholders Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. R. R. Co., was held in this city on Thursday. Dr. W. R. Holt, was called to the chair, and Thomas Webb and E. R. Stanly, Esqrs., appointed Secretaries.

The Committee on proxy repoted 3357 shares represented by proxy, and 3345 in person. Total 6702.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, Robt. P. Dick, Wm. T. Dortch, Paul C. Cameron, John I. Shaver, P. B. Hawkins, Saml. Hargrave and J. D. Bellamy, Esqrs., were appointed directors on behalf of the State. Giles Mebane, Alex. McRae, C. F. Fisher, and Richard Ashe, Esqrs., were elected directors by the Company.

We understand that the Board of Directors have tendered the Office of President again to Mr. C. F. Fisher, but it is not known that he will accept.—*Ral. Register.*

Henry W. Miller, Democratic Elector for the Fourth district, declines to act longer as Elector for that district. His reason, as given in his letter of declination, is, that, as two conventions assembled in Baltimore, each claiming to represent the nationality of the Democratic party, and nominated different candidates, the Democrats of the district should have an opportunity to declare their opinions and preferences on the matters of conflict and difference between the two conventions, and to select some one for Elector who may fully concur in the views of the majority.

It is currently rumored in this neighborhood, and we give the rumor for what it is worth, that Mr. Miller has gone a step further, and declared in favor of Bell and Everett and the Constitutional Union party, as the only national candidates before the people, and the party supporting them as the only national party in the country.—*Wad. Argus.*

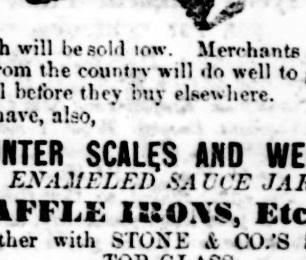
Advertisements.

S T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!



which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,

WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES,

BOOTS & GAITERS,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*

500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 43-tf

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.
Departs daily at 2h. 45m. P. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily, (except Sunday) 2 30 P. M.
Departs, " " 9 25 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Thurdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 P. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Thursdays, at 8 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 5 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Tuesdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR**, and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses**, and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE**, (as thousands can testify,) **in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good and safe in all cases** where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body**, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head,** all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT

Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE

AND

SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,

EXTRACTS,

PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S

DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Nov 1, '59. 14-tf

Good Fresh CLOVER SEED and ORCHARD GRASS SEED, for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON &Co

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

AND

British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is \$31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO

Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), \$6. ☞ *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire**, on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business.

No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,

11-tf Agent.

North Carolina Mechanics'

SNOW CAMP

MACHINE SHOP

AND

FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work

made to order, at Short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
PERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

March 2, 1860 13:tf

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S

BOOT and SHOE

EMPORIUM.

Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for \$1 25
The very best Brogans at . . . 1 50
Single soled " . . . 1 00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

☞ LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

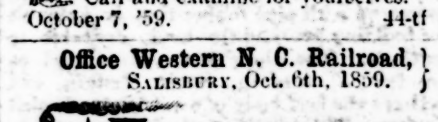
GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has good Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.
Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.

October 7, '59. 44-tf

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1859.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND ATER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4.20 in time to connect with the N. C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE			ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	8.00	Third Creek,	8.45	
Third Creek,	8.59	Statesville,	9.25	
Statesville,	9.35	Catawba River,	10.20	

RETURNING.

LEAVE			ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	2.00	Statesville,	2.45	
Statesville,	2.55	Third Creek,	3.35	
Third Creek,	3.40	Salisbury,	4.20	

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

THE UNION,

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,

Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

☞ Terms \$1.50 per day.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.

August 19, 1859. 1y-37

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH

IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South*,"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

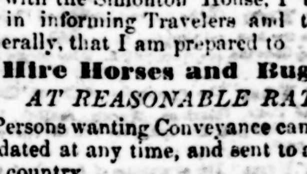
LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

☞Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

LIVERY STABLE.



Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence *will* not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.

January 13 '60 6:tf

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

"CROCKET,"

WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N. C.

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG.

March 9, 60 14:tf

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:tf J. W. STOCKTON.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us--and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK.

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest.

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN

AND

SHEET IRON

WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work, Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

THE

Iredell Express

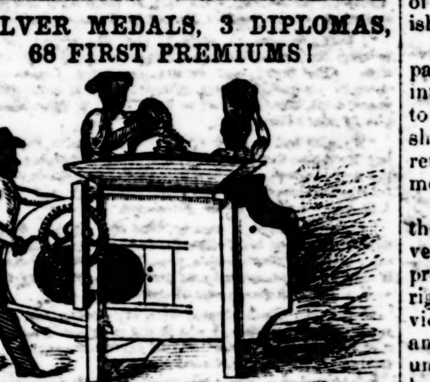
JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!



J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

155 *North High Street*,

Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED

ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusuallly full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED

ITALIAN

OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 19tf

MADE for SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITER,

ALSO

COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

MEN'S SHOES,

Manufactured by C. M. & G LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:tf

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,

SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP

BROGANS,

AND

OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Thomasville,............N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

THIRD VOLUME

OF THE

Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanichal execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting Intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens! who have eyes but *read* not, and whose information, peahaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

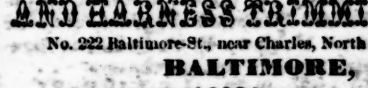
Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a heeding ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, } GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } *Established* IN 1825. { COSMO T. MACKENZIE, { COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS



AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNK,

AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS,

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are contantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Felloes, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined; Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

☞ Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for CASH with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* 45

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858. 6

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
January.							**July.**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31					29	30	31				
February.							**August.**						
			1	2	3	4				1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	16	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	14	25
26	27	28	29				26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.							**Septem.**						
				1	2	3							1
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30						
April.							**October**						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	57
29	30						28	29	30	31			
May.							**Novem.**						
		1	2	3	4	5					1	2	3
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30	31			25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.							**Decem.**						
					1	2							1
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
							30	31					

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRS. DEAN & BELL,

HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine**, offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of BOTH will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.

Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22. '58.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

SALISBURY, N. C.

sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.

MOSES RAYMER,

25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

HENDERSON & ENNIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS

MEDICINES,

And Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,

FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade 5000 lbs Sole Leather, some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins, which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859. 1y